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- Thou stronger may'st endure the flood of light;
And, while in shades I cheer my fainting sight,
Encounter the defending excellence. *Dryd. State of Innocence.*
2. To meet in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict.
Putting themselves in order of battle, they encountered their enemies. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
3. To meet with reciprocal kindness.
See, they encounter thee with their hearts thanks;
Both sides are even. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
4. To attack; to meet in the front.
Which way soever we turn ourselves, we are encountered
with clear evidences and sensible demonstrations of a Deity. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*
5. To oppose; to oppose.
Jurors are not bound to believe two witnesses, if the probability of the fact does reasonably encounter them. *Hale.*
6. To meet by accident.
I am most fortunate thus to encounter you:
You have ended my business, and I will merrily
Accompany you home. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
- TO ENCOUNTER. *v. n.*
1. To rush together in a hostile manner; to conflict.
And let belief and life encounter so,
As doth the fury of two desperate men,
Which, in the very meeting, fall and die. *Shakesp. K. John.*
Five times, Marcius,
Have I fought with thee; so often hast thou beat me:
And wouldst do so, I think, should we encounter
As often as we eat. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
2. To engage; to fight.
Our wars
Will turn into a peaceful comick sport,
When ladies crave to be encounter'd with. *Shakesp. H. VI.*
Both the wings of his fleet had begun to encounter with the
Christians. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
Those who have the most dread of death, must in a little
time be content to encounter with it, whether they will or no.
Wake's Preparation for Death.
3. To meet face to face.
4. To come together by chance.
- ENCOUNTERER. *n. s.* [from encounter.]
1. Opponent; antagonist; enemy.
The lion will not kick with his feet, but he will strike such
a stroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his en-
counterer with it. *Moré's Antidote against Atheism.*
The doctrines of the reformation have kept the field against
all encounterers, and does he think they may be foiled by two
or three remarks? *Atterbury's Pref. to Ans. on Confid. on Luther.*
2. One that loves to accost others. An old term.
Oh, these encounterers! so glib of tongue,
They give a coaxing welcome ere it comes;
And wide unclasp the tables of their thoughts
To every ticklish reader. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*
- TO ENCOURAGE. *v. a.* [from encourage, French.]
1. To animate; to incite to any thing. *Pf. lxiv. 5.*
2. To give courage to; to support the spirits; to inspire; to embolden.
I would neither encourage the rebels, nor discourage the
protestants loyalty. *King Charles.*
3. To raise confidence; to make confident.
I doubt not but there are ways to be found, to assist our
reason in this most useful part; and this the judicious Hooker
encourages me to say. *Locke.*
- ENCOURAGEMENT. *n. s.* [from encourage.]
1. Incitement to any action or practice; incentive.
Such strength of heart
Thy conduct and example gives; nor small
Encouragement, Godolphin, wife and just. *Phillips.*
2. Favour; countenance; support.
For when he dies, farewell all honour, bounty,
All generous encouragement of arts. *Osway's Orphan.*
The reproach of immorality will lie heaviest against an
established religion, because those who have no religion will
profess themselves of that which has the encouragement of the
law. *Rogers, Sermon 9.*
- ENCOURAGER. *n. s.* [from encourage.] One that supplies in-
citements to any thing; a favourer.
Live then, thou great encourager of arts,
Live ever in our thankful hearts. *Dryden.*
As the pope is himself a master of polite learning, and a
great encourager of arts; so at Rome any of those arts im-
mediately thrives, under the encouragement of the prince.
Addison's Remarks on Italy.
- TO ENCROACH. *v. n.* [from encroach, from *encra*, a hook, Fr.]
1. To make invasions upon the right of another; to put a hook
into another man's possessions to draw them away.
Those Irish captains of countries have encroached upon the
queen's freeholders and tenants. *Shenker on Ireland.*
2. To advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one
has no right.
The superstition that riseth voluntarily, and by degrees

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- mingled itself with the rites, even of every divine service,
done to the only true God, must be considered of as a creep-
ing and encroaching evil. *Hooker, b. v. f. 3.*
- This hour is mine; if for the next I care, I grow too
wide,
And do encroach upon death's side. *Hert.*
They fabled how the serpent, whom they call'd
Ophion, with Eurynome, the wide
Encroaching Eve perhaps, had first the rule
Of high Olympus. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 58.*
Th' encroaching ill you early should oppose;
Flatter'd, 'tis worse, and by indulgence grows. *Dryden.*
Next, fence'd with hedges and deep ditches round,
Exclude th' encroaching cattle from thy ground. *Dryden.*
Tilphone, let loose from under ground,
Before her drives discards and affright;
And every moment rises to the fight,
Aspiring to the skies, encroaching on the light. *Dryden.*
- ENCROACHER. *n. s.* [from encroach.]
1. One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent
means.
The bold encroachers on the deep,
Gain by degrees huge tracts of land,
'Till Neptune, with one gen'ral sweep,
Turns all again to barren strand. *Swift.*
2. One who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his
rights.
Full dress creates dignity, augments consciousness, and
keeps at distance an encroacher. *Clarissa.*
- ENCROACHMENT. *n. s.* [from encroach.]
1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. For example:
if two mens grounds lying together, the one presses too far
upon the other; or if a tenant owe two shillings rent-service
to the lord, and the lord takes three; the Spencers en-
croached to themselves royal power and authority. *Cond.*
But this usurper his encroachment proud
Stays not on man: to God his tow'r intends
Siege, and defiance. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 72.*
As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour
upon, so he had no temptation to labour for more than he
could make use of: this left no room for controversy about
the title, nor for encroachment on the right of others. *Locke.*
If it be a man's known principle to depart from his right,
ill men will make unjust encroachments upon him. *Atterbury.*
The people, since the death of Solon, had already made
great encroachments. *Swift on the Dissent, in Athens and Rome.*
2. Advance into the territories or rights of another.
It gave the ancient Romans an opportunity of making so
many encroachments on the sea, and of laying the foundations
of their palaces within the very borders of it. *Addison on Italy.*
- TO ENCUMBER. *v. a.* [from encumber, French.]
1. To clog; to load; to impede.
We have, by this many years experience, found that ex-
ceeding great good, not encumbered with any notable in-
convenience. *Hooker, b. v. f. 20.*
Encumber'd with his vest, without defence. *Dryden.*
2. To entangle; to embarrass; to obstruct.
The verbal copier is encumber'd with so many difficulties at
once, that he can never disentangle himself. *Dryden.*
The god awak'd,
And thrice in vain he shook his wings, *Prior.*
Encumber'd in the filken string.
3. To load with debts; as, his estate is encumbered with mor-
gages.
- ENCUMBRANCE. *n. s.* [from encumber.]
1. Clog; load; impediment.
Philosophers agreed in despising riches, at best, con-
sidering them as unnecessary encumbrances of life. *Temple.*
Dead limbs are an encumbrance to the body, instead of being
of use to it. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 13.*
2. Excessiveness; useless addition.
Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,
The huge encumbrance of horrick woods. *Thomson, Autumn.*
Burthen upon an estate.
In respect of the encumbrances of a living, consider whether
it be sufficient for his family, and to maintain hospitality. *As.*
- ENCYCLICAL. *adj.* [from *encyclos*, Greek.] Circular; sent round through
a large region.
This council was not received in patriarchal sees, which
is evident from Photius's *encyclical* epistle to the patriarch of
Alexandria. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diss. on Rom. Cath.*
- ENCYCLOPEDIA. *n. s.* [from *encyclos*, Greek.] The circle of
encyclopaedia } sciences; the round of learning.
Every science borrows from all the rest, and we cannot at-
tain any single one without the encyclopedia. *Clarke, Suppl. 25.*
This art may justly claim a place in the *encyclopedia*, espe-
cially such as serves for a model of education for an able poli-
tician. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
- ENCYSTED. *adj.* [from *encyst*, Greek.] Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.
Encysted tumours borrow their names from a cyst or bag
in which they are contained, and are farther distinguished by
the nature of their contents. *End.*

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- END. *n. s.* [enb, Saxon.]
1. The extremity of any thing materially extended.
Jonathan put forth the end of the rod that was in his hand,
and dipt it in a honeycomb. *1 Sam. xiv. 27.*
The extremity and bounds of all bodies we have no diffi-
culty to arrive at; but, when the mind is there, it finds noth-
ing to hinder its progress into this endless expansion: of that
it can neither find, nor conceive any end. *Locke.*
2. The last particle of any assignable duration.
If the world's age and death be argu'd well
By the sun's fall, which now tow'rds earth doth bend,
Then we might fear that virtue, since she fell
So low as woman, should be near her end. *Donne.*
3. The conclusion or cessation of any action.
Jacob had made an end of commanding his sons. *Gen. xlix.*
Yet vainly most their age in study spend;
No end of writing books, and to no end. *Denham.*
The causes and designs of an action are the beginning:
the effects of these causes, and the difficulties that are met
with in the execution of these designs, are the middle; and
the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties, are the
end. *Pope's View of Epic Poem.*
4. The conclusion or last part of any thing; as, the end of a
chapter; the end of a discourse.
5. Ultimate state; final doom.
6. The point beyond which no progression can be made.
I hey reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and
are at their wits end. *Pf. cvii. 27.*
7. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation.
My guilt be on my head, and there's an end! *Shakesp.*
8. Death; fate; decease.
I determine to write the life and the end, the nature and
the fortunes of George Villiers. *Watton.*
The soul receives intelligence,
By her near genius, of the body's end,
And so imparts a sadness to the sense. *Daniel's Civil War.*
'Tis the great business of life to fit ourselves for our end,
and no man can live well that has not death in his eye. *L'Estr.*
Remember Milo's end,
Wedg'd in that timber which he strove to rend. *Roscommon.*
My God, my father, and my friend,
Do not forsake me in my end. *Roscommon.*
Unblam'd through life, lamented in thy end. *Pope.*
9. Abolition; total loss.
There would be an end of all civil government, if the
assignment of civil power were by such institution. *Locke.*
10. Cause of death; destroyer.
Take heed you daily not before your king,
Left he that is the supreme king of kings,
Confound your hidden falshood, and award
Either of you to be the other's end. *Shakesp. Richard III.*
11. Consequence; event.
O, that a man might know
The end of this day's business ere it come!
But it sufficeth that the day will end. *Shakesp. Jul. Caesar.*
The end of these things is death. *Rom. vi. 21.*
12. Fragment; broken piece.
Thus I cloathe my naked villany
With old odd ends, stol'n forth of Holy Writ,
And seem a saint. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
13. Purpose; intention.
There was a purpose to reduce the monarchy to a republic,
which was far from the end and purpose of that nation. *Clarend.*
I have lov'd!
What can thy ends, malicious beauty, be?
Can he who kill'd thy brother, live for thee? *Dryd. Ind. Em.*
Heav'n, as its instrument, my courage lends;
Heav'n ne'er sent those who fight for private ends. *Dryden.*
Others are apt to attribute them to some false end or in-
tention. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 255.*
14. Thing intended; final design.
Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve
commodiously for divers ends, and of those ends any one may
be sufficient cause for continuance, though the rest have
ceased. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*
All those things which are done by him, have some end for
which they are done; and the end for which they are done, is
a reason of his will to do them. *Hooker, b. i. f. 2.*
Her only end is never-ending bliss;
Which is, the eternal face of God to see,
Who last of ends, and first of causes is;
And to do this, she must eternal be. *Davies.*
The end of the commandment is charity. *1 Tim. i. 5.*
Two things I shall propound to you, as ends; since the wife
men of this world have made them theirs. *Suckling.*
Such conditions did fully comply with all those ends, for
which the parliament had first taken up arms. *Clarendon.*
Hear and mark
To what end I have brought thee hither, and shewn
All this fair fight. *Milton's Paradise Regained, b. iii.*
Life, with my Indamora, I would chuse;
But, losing her, the end of living lose. *Dryden's Aureng.*

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- For when success a lover's toil attends, *Pope.*
Few ask if fraud or force attain'd his ends.
The end of our fast is to please God, and make him pro-
pitious. *Smalbridge's Sermon.*
15. An END. [Probably corrupted from *on end*.] Upright;
erect: as, his hair stands *on end*. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
16. An END has a signification in low language not easily ex-
plained; as, *most an end*, commonly: perhaps it is properly *on*
end, at the conclusion; or corrupted from some old word not
easily recoverable.
Stay! thou to vex me here?
Slave, that, still *an end*, turns me to shame. *Shakespeare.*
- TO END. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To terminate; to conclude; to finish.
That but this blow
Might be the be-all, and the end-all. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
He would in one battle *end* quarrel with them, either win
or lose the empire. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
That expensive war under which we have so long groan'd,
is not yet *ended*. *Smalbridge's Sermon.*
2. To destroy; to put to death.
The lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought
Thy likeness; for instead of thee, king Harry,
This sword hath *ended* him. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
- TO END. *v. n.*
1. To come to an end; to be finished.
Yet happy were my death, mine *ending* blest,
If this I could obtain, that, breast to breast,
Thy bosom might receive my yielded spirit. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
Then ease your weary Trojans will attend,
And the long labours of your voyage *end*. *Dryden's En.*
2. To terminate; to conclude; to cease; to fail.
Our laughing, if it be loud and high, commonly *ends* in a
deep sigh; and all the instances of pleasure have a sting in the
tail. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
His sovereignty, built upon either of these titles, could not
have descended to his heir, but must have *ended* with him. *Lee.*
- TO ENDAMAGE. *v. a.* [from *damage*.] To mischief; to pre-
judice; to harm.
Nor ought he car'd whom he *endamaged*
By tortous wrong, or whom bereav'd of right. *Fa. Queen.*
And it cometh sometime to pass, that a thing unnecessary
in itself, touching the whole direct purpose, doth notwith-
standing appear convenient to be still held, even without use,
left, by reason of that coherence which it hath with some-
what most necessary, the removal of the one should *endamage*
the other. *Hooker, b. v. f. 42.*
Where your good word cannot advantage him,
Your slander never can *endamage* him. *Shakespeare.*
Gather our soldiers, scatter'd and dispers'd,
And lay new platforms to *endamage* them. *Shak. Hen. VI.*
The trial hath *endamaged* thee no way;
Rather more honour left, and more esteem. *Milton.*
When an erroneous opinion is published, the publick is *en-*
damaged, and therefore it becomes punishable by the magis-
trate. *South's Sermons.*
A great alteration doth seldom any wife *endamage* or disor-
der the globe. *Woodward's Natural History.*
- TO ENDANGER. *v. a.* [from *danger*.]
1. To put into hazard; to bring into peril.
Every one desires his own preservation and happiness, and
therefore hath a natural dread of every thing that can destroy
his being, or *endanger* his happiness. *Tillotson, Sermon 4.*
He rais'd the rest,
To force the foes from the Lavinian shore,
And Italy's *endanger'd* peace restore. *Dryden's En. b. vii.*
My kingdom claims your birth; my late defence,
Of our *endanger'd* fleet, may claim your confidence. *Dryden.*
Volatile salts never exist in an animal body; the heat re-
quired to make them volatile, *endangers* the animal.
Arbutnot on Aliments.
- The interest *endanger'd* is no less than our title to heaven.
Rogers, Sermon 4.
2. To incur the danger of; to hazard.
He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound
bleed inwards, *endangereth* malign ulcers. *Bacon's Essays.*
- TO ENDEAR. *v. a.* [from *dear*.] To make dear; to make
beloved.
All those instances of charity which usually *endear* each
other, sweetness of conversation, frequent admonition, all
significations of love must be express'd towards children. *Tayl.*
And in the mixture of all these appears
Variety, which all the rest *endears*. *Denham.*
The only thing that can *endear* religion to your practice,
will be to raise your affections above this world. *Wake.*
- ENDEARMENT. *n. s.* [from *endear*.]
1. The cause of love; means by which any thing is endeared.
Her first *endearments*, twining round the soul. *Thomson.*
2. The state of being endeared; the state of being loved.
Is not the separate property of a thing the great cause of its
endearment amongst all mankind? *South's Sermons.*